What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating ordinary psoriasis in a human patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a soluble TNF receptor.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the soluble TNF receptor is TNFR:Fc.

3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the TNFR:Fc is administered in an amount and for a time sufficient to induce an improvement over baseline in an indicator selected from the group consisting of psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) and Target Lesion Assessment Score.

4. The method of Claim 2, wherein the TNFR:Fc is administered one or more times per week.

5. The method of Claim 2, wherein the TNFR:Fc is administered by subcutaneous injection.

6. The method of Claim 5, wherein the patient is an adult and the amount of TNFR:Fc injected is 5-12 mg/m^2, 25 mg or 50 mg.

7. The method of Claim 2, wherein the TNFR:Fc is administered concurrently with one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs); analgesics; topical steroids; systemic steroids; cytokines; antagonists of inflammatory cytokines; antibodies against T cell surface proteins; anthralin; coal tar; vitamin D3 and its analogs; topical retinoids; oral retinoids; salicylic acid; and hydroxyurea.

8. The method of Claim 2, wherein the TNFR:Fc is administered concurrently with a therapy selected from the group consisting of phototherapy with ultraviolet light B, psoralen combined with ultraviolet light A, plasmapheresis and sunbathing.

9. The method of Claim 7, wherein the one or more compounds administered concurrently with TNFR:Fc comprises a DMARD selected from the group consisting of azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, hydroxychloroquine sulfate, methotrexate, leflunomide, minocycline, penicillamine, sulfasalazine, oral gold, gold sodium thiomalate and aurothioglucose.

10. The method of Claim 7, wherein the one or more compounds administered concurrently with TNFR:Fc comprises an antagonist of an inflammatory cytokine wherein the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of TGFβ, Il-6 and Il-8.

11. The method of Claim 2, wherein the TNFR:Fc is administered in a sustained-release form selected from the group consisting of TNFR:Fc that is encapsulated in a biocompatible polymer, TNFR:Fc that is admixed with a biocompatible polymer, and TNFR:Fc that is encased in a semi-permeable implant.

12. A method of treating ordinary psoriasis in a pediatric human patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of TNFR:Fc, wherein the TNFR:Fc is administered by subcutaneous injection one or more times per week at a dose of 0.4 mg/kg, up to a maximum of 25 mg.

13. A method of treating ordinary psoriasis in an adult human patient comprising administering by subcutaneous injection to said patient a dose of 25 mg of TNFR:Fc two times per week for one or more weeks or a dose of 50 mg of TNFR:Fc one time per week or two times per week for one or more weeks.

14. A method of treating a human patient having a condition selected from the group consisting of cervicogenic headaches, multicentric reticulohistiocytosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, engraftment syndrome, sporadic inclusion body myositis, hypertrophic scarring, abdominal aortic aneurism and lymphangioleiomyomatosis comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a soluble TNF receptor.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein the soluble TNF receptor is TNFR:Fc.

16. A method of treating a patient having a condition selected from the group consisting of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, radiation-induced pulmonary fibrosis, bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis and systemic sclerosis, said method comprising concurrently administering a TNFα inhibitor and one or more agents selected from the group consisting of IFNγ-1b and relaxin.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the TNFα inhibitor is TNFR:Fc.

18. A method of treating a patient having cystic fibrosis, said method comprising concurrently administering TNFR:Fc and one or more agents selected from the group consisting of relaxin, IFN-γ, inhaled recombinant deoxyribonuclease I and inhaled tobramycin.